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PELUFFO CLARIFIES ARGENTINA'S STAND IN SPEECH TO NATION

Argentines Calm; La Prensa Reveals Friction Among American States

Domei

LISBON, July 27.—General Orlando Peluffo, Argentine Foreign Minister, defending Argentina's stand against Cordell Hull's unjustified charges, in his radio speech to the people of his country declared that "our country's fundamental ideals are strict adherence to our policies and the maintenance of hemispheric solidarity," according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

General Peluffo stressed that adherence to the present policies does not mean isolationism, but on the contrary, Argentina is prepared to fulfill all its tasks for the support of hemispheric solidarity and rather waited for the United States's fulfillment of its duty.

Backed Anti-Axis

He pointed out that Argentina did not follow the suggestions of any countries outside the anti-Axis camp and on the contrary carried out eight special measures against the Axis nations and supported the anti-Axis nations with four policies.

The former are: (1) The severance of communications with Japan and Germany; (2) Counter-measures against espionage; (3) The shutting down of Axis communications and propaganda organs; (4) The sweeping out of secret broadcasting stations; (5) The internment of the crew of the German pocket battleship Graf Spee which was scuttled off Montevideo; (6) The joining of the pan-American plan concerning hemispheric defense; (7) The application of the special rights of non-belligerents to the anti-Axis nations; and (8) The prohibition of Axis citizens from entering Argentine territory.

The latter are: (1) The supplying of necessary raw materials to the United States; (2) The reorganization of the Argentine merchant marine in order to meet the urgent requirements of the United States; (3) The severance of economic relations with the Axis nations; and (4) The freezing of Axis funds.

Argentines Are Calm

Domei

LISBON, July 27.—A defiant Argentina still stands unmoved by the blunt United States declaration that its government will not be recognized until it plainly abandons a "pro-Axis" policy for a pro-anti-Axis one, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

Branded by the United States as a "deserter" the Argentine Government today stood just short of being considered a traitor to the western hemisphere. Cordell Hull's bitter castigation of Edelmiro Farrell's regime brought into the open what is considered the gravest crisis in Pan-American history since 1917 when the Zimmerman note revealed that Germany promised Mexico American territory if it joined the central powers.

In spite of the prevailing critical situation, the people of Argentina are remarkably calm and daily activities in Buenos Aires are going on as usual.

Argentina's public retort came in the form of comments by La Prensa which stated that "even before the war relations between Argentina and other American states were far from harmonious and the divergence became more acute with the continuation of the war up to the present moment when the Government of our country is only recognized by four South American states."

The paper stated that the reasons were disclosed as due to misunderstanding and miscomprehension among the American states and if so "we believe that General Orlando Peluffo's speech opens the road toward solution."

U.S. Scribe Critical

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 27.—Walter Lippmann, widely-known American commentator, declared today that Argentina had to be defeated and destroyed because it was being turned into an aggressive Fascist state just like the European Fascist states. Lippmann asserted that Argentina was under the iron hand of dictatorship and that the dictatorship was following a policy which disturbed the peace in the western hemisphere.

Meanwhile, in Washington, Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State refused to comment on the speech made last night by Orlando Peluffo, Argentine Foreign Minister, in defense of his country. Hull declared at a press conference that any plea put forth by parties to Argentina's desertion of the anti-Axis cause called for no comment.

Hull's characterization of Foreign Minister Peluffo's speech was supported by Senator Elbert Thomas, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who said that a review of the facts and records of the Argentine Government would enable one to understand the situation well.

Chilean Senate Meets In Secret to Hear Argentine Situation

Domei

MADRID, July 27.—The Chilean Senate met behind locked doors yesterday to hear the report by Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez on the tension existing between Argentina and the United States, according to reports reaching here. The Foreign Minister declared that he had not received the note which the American Government had allegedly sent to the foreign offices of all the Latin-American countries.

ARGENTINA REFUSES TO BOW TO AMERICA

Western Hemispheric Unity Is Merely a Selfish U.S. Conception, Iguchi Says

The virtual break in relations between the United States and Argentina by the recall of their respective ambassadors reveals most eloquently the undisguised efforts of the former to dictate to and dominate the latter and also reveals the courageous refusal of Argentina to succumb to threats, commented Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Friday.

"The statement issued by the U.S. State Department defining the position of the American Government with regard to the Republic of Argentina may well be regarded, no matter from what angle it is viewed, as one of the most insulting diplomatic documents that have ever been issued," the Spokesman said. "It is filled with dogmatic self-righteousness that is offensive to any self-respecting nation. It not only fails but refuses to consider the rights or the desire of others to determine for themselves the policy and cause of action which they, by their own judgment, believe to be to their best interests."

He continued, "The virtual break in relations between the United States and Argentina by the recall of their respective ambassadors reveals most eloquently the undisguised efforts of one to dictate to and dominate the other and also reveals Argentina's refusal to succumb to threats by standing courageously on its national honor, integrity and sovereign rights. It unmasks the pretensions of the United States which, under the guise of the so-called Good Neighbor Policy, seeks by threat and coercion to force Argentina to serve American ends. It exposes the fact that the so-called hemispheric solidarity is a purely United States conception in which it alone has national concern."

Mr. Iguchi stressed that the Latin American Republics were not under invasion nor any threat of invasion by an outside Power. "Only the United States is threatened by inviting a war, a war in which the other Republics in the Western Hemisphere have no direct concern," he declared. "Argentina seems well aware by the experience of her sister Republics of what her lot would be if she were to be a 'yes-man' to the Northern Colossus. If there are any persons who know what the world would be like under American domination they are the people of Latin America."

Commenting on the speech broadcast on Wednesday by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister for Propaganda and National Enlightenment, Mr. Iguchi stated that the Japanese people had been pleased to learn from the speech "which most lucidly clarified the recent criminal plot on Chancellor Adolf Hitler's life," the intensified determination of the German people to fight the war to victory with unshakable unity and total efforts. "The quick and decisive action taken by the German authorities in uprooting and destroying the conspiracy, the unbroken unity and order of the German nation and the intensified will of the German people to prosecute the war with loyalty to the Fuehrer and confidence in his leadership are firm proof that nothing can stop the German total war efforts for final victory," he said.

BRITISH DRIVE FAILS IN ORNE AS GERMANS INFLICT BIG LOSSES

Further Delay in Invasion Warfare Seen as Enemy Thrusts Prove Fruitless

Domei

BERLIN, July 27.—The second British large-scale offensive east of Orne which on Tuesday was completely deadlocked after five hours of bitter struggle and yesterday developed into retreating operations has not yet been resumed.

Should the British command actually give up its idea of launching a major onslaught with strong tank forces, which the commentaries in the English press is indicating, this would inevitably result in further delay of the British invasion warfare.

However, yesterday, fresh British forces were again concentrated against Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's right flank in the Caen area and this time also extended to southeast of Caen. The old sector of Carpiquet again looms as the probable focal point of another large-scale fighting.

Still attempting to regain the sector south of Caen which is firmly held by the Germans, the British launched several thrusts yesterday, but were just as fruitless as his previous attempts and suffered serious losses whereas German losses were slight and continued to consolidate their gains.

The German frontline now extends along St. Andre, St. Martin, Height 72 and Bourguebus.

Meanwhile, German counter-attacks yesterday recaptured several points between the Dives and Orne and the severely battered Canadian troops are now right back where they started from between Bourguebus and St. Andre. Also in the adjacent sector west of Orne, more ground was taken from the British between Esquay and Maltot.

In the American sector of the invasion front, fierce fighting raged at the new focal point between Vire and Taute. Supported by strong air forces, the American 1st army gained a few kilometers southward into the region of Amigny and crossed the St. Lo-Periers road.

Another American tank spearhead crossed the St. Lo-Coutances road and reached Canisy. Their main force, however, was intercepted north of the road in the region of Marigny where fighting is now in progress.

Farther west near Le Mesnil Vigot, the Americans made little progress while in the region north of Periers their spearheads were battered back to their former lines.

During the past 24 hours, German artillery destroyed 52 anti-Axis tanks of which 45 were lost by the Americans west of Caumont.

British Positions Shaky

Domei

LISBON, July 27.—Utmost caution in judging General Bernard Montgomery's new thrusts in the area south of Caen is recommended editorially by the Daily Mail which reminded its readers that the intended break-through last week only dented the German lines, according to a London dispatch.

Referring to the announcement from General Dwight Eisenhower's headquarters that the new attacks this time are aimed only at limited objectives, the paper said that England should not expect any sensational results.

The Daily Sketch also pointed out that a bitter battle is now raging in Normandy. It reminded its readers the warning by British officers against optimistic hopes stressing that the British troops are now undoubtedly facing the main German fighting line which is now employing tanks on a much greater scale.

Alex Clifford, frontline reporter of the Daily Mail, wrote that the fighting in the present offensive is hard and bitter and German infantry forces supported by tanks of the S.S. formations are putting up fierce resistance. He said that the German trench-mortars and entrenched machine-gun positions had to be taken one at a time with costly losses.

Declaring that the Germans could not be engaged in a decisive battle until the time they thought it was most favorable for them, Clifford warned that it would be unwise to make premature predictions and that "we must pay highly for every yard of ground."

Enemy's Offensive Operations In Pacific in Future Discussed

Nimitz Bombastically Announces Six Drives Against Japan—Philippines Becomes A Powerful Deciding Factor in Foe's Strategy

By Arrangement with the Asahi

MANILA, July 26.—The Philippines has become a powerful, deciding factor in the enemy's Pacific operations. The setup to intercept and smash the arrogant enemy should he come is in the meantime growing steel-solid. The people of the Philippines are also growing more serious. They no longer have time to lend ear to the plotting broadcasts the enemy so desperately is sending and are cooperating with the Japanese Forces in all phases of work in order to defend the independence of their fatherland. The Philippines today comprises a powerful fortress of steel standing solidly in the stormy Pacific.

How will the enemy's invasion operations, which have been motivated by the fantastic dream of early victory since the invasion of Saipan, develop hereafter? The six drives which the enemy has bombastically announced as comprising Nimitz's summer offensive are: 1-an attack on Japan Proper by moving northward via the Ogasawara Islands, 2-the making of contact with the China continent by breaking through the Okinawa Islands, 3-the reduction of Java from New Guinea, 4-the pressuring of the Philippines, 5-a landing on Mindanao in the southern part of the Philippines, and 6-the reduction of Chishima.

Arrogant Day Dream

The above operations are the typical American wholesale type; they comprise a too arrogant day dream. The question is whether even one of these drives is endowed with the possibility of succeeding. Among the weak points in these six enemy attack routes are:

1. The enemy's operational supply lines will be extremely extended and the danger of having his rear disturbed will increase.

2. When Java and the Philippines are the objectives, it will not do to limit the operations to small areas such as was the case in the island-to-island operations and operations to take certain strategic border points as hitherto carried out. Landing operations covering a vast operational theater will have to be effected.

3. Judging from the tremendously huge units which the enemy has organized even to take a small island these operations would require still more enormous concentrations. The question which then arises is whether the enemy will be able to transport these enormous concentrations over its extended supply lines.

4. In contrast to this, the Japanese supply lines have become extremely short. The mobility of the Japanese has increased and they will be able fully to make use of the advantages of inner line operations.

5. The enemy, which fears more than anything else the losses dealt to its personnel, will have to expect losses of millions in these operations, judging from the appalling losses already dealt in the island operations till today. Is the enemy willing to pay such sacrifices? And even though the fighting forces might be willing to effect a reckless, desperate adventure, will public opinion at home sanction this and remain silent concerning the losses? The fighting power of the Japanese Forces, which have borne everything with patience and perseverence and nourished their power, is now ready to be unleashed against the nearing enemy. The time has come for the annihilating blow.

No More Weak Points

In this light it cannot be thought possible that the enemy will bear all difficulties and carry out all six operations at once. It has been the enemy's usual method to land on the weakest point, but now no weak point can be found. The defense of Chishima is solid, the Ogasawaras are a string of fortresses, the Okinawa Islands are likewise and all of eastern New Guinea is a line of unsinkable aircraft carriers. And the Philippines has been turned into an enormous fortress on the Pacific. The Philippines, in addition, is a powerful base against the operations of the enemy in the Pacific.

The enemy will be stabbed in the flanks should he attempt to hit the Okinawas or try for eastern New Guinea. If he should attempt the seizure of the Philippines he will be faced with vast, almost continental-scale fighting, action so big as to be incomparable with the island operations which have been carried out so far. In short the transportation of enemy troops will turn prey to the Japanese, and the enemy, who is weak in land fighting, will expose his weakness.

LONDON ENFORCES EVACUATION PLAN

Thousands of Women, Children Seek Safety in Hinterlands From V-1 Attacks

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 27.—With the German V-1 fire continuously attacking southern England and London, the British Government has enforced the evacuation scheme whereby evacuees numbering thousands are seeking safety in hinterlands away from the raided areas, according to a Times report received here from London.

The report said that in 13 days from July 2 to 14, there were 270,468 registrations and 152,652 departures and further large contingents left on July 15 and 16. The number returning is not more than one in 1,000.

The movement of women and children from London and its environs represents the speediest and biggest evacuation under actual wartime conditions. The dispatch declared that in 1939 which involved about 750,000 persons, the evacuation began on September 1 and ended September 4 and it was facilitated by full use of the transportation system.

The present scheme, however, is being carried through with transportation greatly restricted by military needs. Smoothness of the scheme has been helped by the existence of the plans drawn up last September in anticipation of such attack as that of the flying bombs. Time-tables were arranged and block allocations were made for the first 100,000 evacuees. The scheme was put into operation on July 2 and those who registered that day left for their destination on July 5 and that four-day schedule has been maintained with only slight variations.

The Daily Telegraph reported that on July 1, 41,000 mothers and children left London. They formed the largest Government-controlled party to leave since the large-scale evacuation of 1939. On July 19, a party of 16,000 evacuated.

Despite the relaxation of the ban to visitors to Cornwall, Devon, Dorset and a part of Hampshire, school children are being sent to northern and northwestern Midlands. It is expected that parties in "priority classes" from the regions other than London also in the path of the flying bombs will be sent to "safety" counties.

"Priority classes" are children of school age or under, their mothers, expectant mothers, old people and infirm invalids, men or women. Some 90,000 mothers and children have so far left London under the new evacuation scheme to escape the dynamite meteors. Householders who refuse to take evacuated children may be compelled to do so if they persist in their attitude.

ENEMY IN NORMANDY ENCOUNTERS CRISIS

British-Canadian Troops Abandon All Ground Gained Near Dives and Orne Areas

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 27.—For the first time since the landing in Normandy, anti-Axis frontline dispatches admit the seriousness of the situation, the London correspondent of the Aftonbladet stated today.

He pointed out that the British and Canadian troops have had to abandon all the ground gained in their latest thrusts south of Dives and Orne and was officially described as a "heavy setback."

A United Press dispatch, he said, had disclosed that Field Marshal Gunther von Kluge, Commander-in-Chief of the German Forces in Western Europe and veteran of the Eastern Front, was employing extremely successful tactics which had placed him in the possession of the strategically invaluable Height 122. The U.P. report went on to state that 40,000 to 50,000 crack German troops are putting up the most dexterous resistance and for every meter of ground lost they immediately regained in fierce counter-thrusts.

The International News Service agency report also admitted that General Dempsey's troops were "beating time" against the best organized German defensive system in the entire beachhead. It added that the German advance lines were extraordinarily strong and cleverly constructed and apparently are fully armed.

British Tanks Inactive

Domei

GENEVA, July 27.—The military expert of the Times, London, reviewing the situation in the Normandy area, declared that it has obviously been realized that the large-scale use of British tanks in the Caen sector has been premature. He says that the offensive had made good headway at first but had come to a standstill in front of the German main defense line, adding that the new offensive of the British and Canadian troops on the Falaise road is chiefly an infant matter.

These infantry formations, he states, however, are encountering just as stiff resistance on the German side during their advance and the Germans are not only offering very stubborn resistance but are also counter-attacking fanatically and furiously.

According to German announcements, British troops have not been able to hold the small gain of ground south and southwest of Caen. A defense, it is pointed out, consisting of massed 88-m.m. guns as well as Tiger and Panther tanks can only be broken through by the infantry, not by Sherman or Cromwell tanks. There is no doubt he asserts, that the anti-Axis is still in a very precarious state of fighting and the lack of good terrain is making things very difficult for the anti-Axis.

BIG U.S. CASUALTIES ON ALL WAR FRONTS BARED BY STIMSON

Reveals Losses as More Than 311,600 Exceeding Total for Last World War

Domei

LISBON, July 27.—Fierce fighting in two hemispheres has pushed the casualties of the United States past the 311,600 mark with more than 62,000 dead far exceeding the 278,828 total for the last world war, Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War reported today, according to a Washington dispatch.

The army casualties until July 6 were 207,283 which included 37,237 killed, 89,949 wounded, 40,786 prisoners and 39,311 missing.

The navy casualties until July 6 were 50,496 which included 21,433 killed, 14,939 wounded, 9,655 missing and 4,469 prisoners.

American casualties in Normandy from June 6 to June 20 inclusive were 24,162 which included 1,082 killed, 13,121 wounded and 7,959 missing.

American casualties at Saipan including both the army and navy totalled 15,053 which included army infantry casualties totalling 3,498 of which 901 were killed, 2,485 wounded and 112 missing, leaving the majority of the casualties among the marines and naval forces whose losses were not classified. Two marine and one army division landed in the initial action at Saipan.

American ground force casualties in Italy from the landings last September to July 18 totalled 75,486 which included 13,382 killed, 51,194 wounded and 10,920 missing or prisoners.

In addition American air forces operating in that theater lost 11,665 men which included 1,383 killed, 1,741 wounded and 8,541 missing or prisoners.

Adding all the casualties except those of the ground forces in Italy, which are largely duplicated in the army's overall report, the total comes to 311,677.

Croce Quits Post

Domei

LISBON, July 27.—On the pretext of writing more philosophical books, Croce, Minister-without-Portfolio of the Italian puppet regime has resigned his post, according to a Rome dispatch. The dispatch further states that Premier Ivance Bonomi of the same regime today appointed Caradini of the Liberal Party as Croce's successor.

Reich Planes Blast 6 Anti-Axis Vessels Over the Seine Bay

Domei

BERLIN, July 27.—Continuing their operations over the Seine Bay, German torpedo-planes last night sank an enemy 4,000-ton tanker and heavily damaged three freighters totalling 25,000 tons during their raid on an escorted transport convoy approaching the coast. Another enemy 8,000-ton transport and a destroyer which were heavily crippled may be reckoned as a total loss.

CHUNGKING GLOOMY ON CHINA RED ISSUE

Chiang Official Admits Difficulty of Reaching Accord With Yenan Regime

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 27.—Admitting the difficulty of reaching any kind of understanding between Chungking and the Yenan regime, Liang Hantsao, Chungking Propaganda Minister, stated as follows, in a press interview with foreign correspondents yesterday, according to a dispatch from Chiang Kai-shek's capital.

"A preliminary agreement was signed between the Chungking and Yenan regimes in Sian, in May. On that occasion, Chiang made the following proposals as practical measures in relation with the preliminary agreement:

"1. The legal status of the Yenan regime will be recognized by Chungking.

"2. The 18th Communist Group Army is to be enlarged into four corps, or 12 divisions to be placed under the direct control of the Chungking regime.

"3. The communist regime in the border area will remain as they are now, but hereafter they will be placed under the direct control of the Chungking Executive Yuan whereas until now they have been under the jurisdiction of provincial governments.

"4. After the opening of the national assembly, all political parties will enjoy equal privileges.

"No formal reply has yet reached Chungking from the Communists regarding the aforementioned proposals.

"In the meantime, the Yenan regime is reported to have presented a request, including 17 items, to Chungking, but those items are said to be contradictory to the basic principles of the preliminary agreement.

"Efforts are still being exerted to reach some kind of agreement, but fundamentally the two contracting parties will not be able to cooperate with each other, though a temporary understanding may be effected."

ENEMY GENERAL KILLED IN NORMANDY FIGHTING

McNair Reported Highest Ranking U.S. Army Officer To Die in War to Date

Domei

LISBON, July 27.—Lieutenant-General Lesley J. McNair was killed in Normandy by German fire while inspecting American frontline units in the recent offensive, the United States War Department announced today. McNair was the highest ranking army officer to lose his life in the war to date.

McNair was the Chief-of-Staff of the General Headquarters in Washington when the army was reorganized in 1942 and became the commanding general of the ground forces and one of the three top commanders under the Chief-of-Staff. Just two weeks ago the army revealed that McNair had been given an important overseas assignment, the nature of which was not disclosed at the time.

Sixty-one year old McNair was regarded as one of the army's most brilliant officers and he was responsible for the training of the ground troops now in action overseas. General George Marshall, Chief-of-Staff, commenting upon McNair's death, Marshall declared that the army "had sustained a great loss."

McNair was one of the early advocates of building up anti-tank defenses, particularly the highly mobile self-propelled, hard-hitting guns that came to be known as tank destroyers.

NIPPON UNITS DOWN THREE FOE RAIDERS IN FIGHT OVER TRUK

Japanese Forces at Rabaul Repulse 160 Enemy Planes—Destroy Three Over Island

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 28.—Japanese Forces stationed on Truk Island shot down three enemy planes in an engagement with 20-odd aircraft that attacked the island on Wednesday. All the rest of the invaders were repulsed.

About 50 anti-Axis planes attempted to attack Rota Island yesterday. Japanese Units there promptly counter-attacked the raiders and repulsed all of them.

Rabaul Attackers Flee

Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, July 28.—A total of 160 enemy fighters and bombers made a futile attack here on Wednesday, but fled after losing three planes which were shot down by the Japanese Forces.

Keaukwa Raiders Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, July 28.—Japanese Units contacted a formation of about 10 large and medium-sized enemy aircraft that came to attack Keaukwa, New Guinea, Wednesday morning and succeeded in repulsing all the invaders in a fierce fight.

Menoekwari on the same island was the object of an enemy attack by more than 20 anti-Axis fighters and bombers on the same day. In face of our severe counter-attack, the enemy fled in confusion.

17 Blasted at Palau

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 28.—The enemy attack on Palau is growing more intense with each passing day and on Wednesday a total of 300 enemy fighters and bombers repeatedly carried out intense attacks on the island. Japanese Forces stationed on the island fought back furiously and shot down 11 and damaged six enemy planes.

18 U.S. AIR VANDALS DOWNED IN HUNGARY

Toll Taken Near Lake Balaton and Budapest

Domei

BERLIN, July 27.—Eighteen American terror planes including 15 four-engined bombers were shot down by German and Hungarian fighter and destroyer planes during fierce aerial combats over the area north of Lake Balaton and over the Budapest area this morning. An additional eight four-engined bombers were shot down by German flak batteries.

Domei

BUDAPEST, July 27.—Early today 200 to 500 enemy aircraft coming from the south penetrated western Hungarian territory in several waves and directed a heavy attack against the southern part of Budapest causing damage and fires at many places.

Hungarian ground defense and air force immediately went into action and attacked the enemy formations before and after the attack, but details are not yet available. There are no reports of raids on other parts of the country.

Domei

BERLIN, July 27.—Six American planes were shot down by Rumanian fighters during the aerial engagements over eastern Rumania yesterday forenoon.

Miyoshi Replaces Murata

Shigeo Miyoshi, Governor of Gifu Prefecture, has been appointed Vice-President of the Board of Information following the recent resignation of Goro Murata, it was announced Friday. At the same time, it was announced that Yusuru Akabane, secretary of the Home Ministry, has been appointed Director of the Second Division of the same Board. The post of the Governor of Gifu has been occupied by Masami Hashimoto, secretary in the Board of Information. Mr. Miyoshi, the new Vice-President, was formerly Director of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry under the then Home Minister Michio Yuzawa of the Tojo Cabinet.

PROBLEM OF INDIA SEEN INSOLVABLE

Gandhi Shows No Signs of Change in Attitude Toward Question of Independence

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 27.—It is highly problematical whether Britain will ever be successful in solving the problem, which has been present in an acuter form since Mahatma Gandhi was set free, of overcoming the difficulties it has in India whose removal is the first condition for the Indians to settle down in their land.

There is reason to believe that the liberation of Mahatma Gandhi was in the form of a political gesture on the part of Field Marshal Viscount Wavell, Viceroy of India. There was a danger that the National Congress might become a house divided against itself if the upholders of Liberation within the Indian Liberal party owing allegiance to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the President, and the more moderate of the members of the Indian National Congress should refuse to budge from the position of demanding the withdrawal of the resolution of August 1942, which was considered by them essential to the resumption of negotiations between the Congress and the Indian Government for the settlement of the political question of India on the basis of the Cripps plan.

It was out of a desire to promote the unity of the National Congress with the ultimate object of ending this danger that Sir Sapru, his followers and the moderate element of the National Congress approached the Government with a request for the liberation of Mahatma Gandhi and the leaders of the Congress.

On the other hand, Viscount Wavell has, since he became Viceroy of India, had his mind fully occupied with the question of what to do in order to execute the war against Japan with success.

There was a time when he was persuaded that one way of promoting the solution of the question which was his preoccupation was by ceasing to take any activity in political matters of immediate concern to the Indians. Hence his adoption of a negative attitude to the question of what steps were necessary for the settlement of the political question of India.

Wavell Realizes Condition

Then it was realized by Wavell that one of the conditions for the execution of the war against Japan with effect was the promotion of the solution of the political question of India through a certain method. The famine of Bengal Province and the advance of the Japanese Forces into East India were some of the considerations responsible for the change of mind on the part of the Governor-General.

Another consideration was the atmosphere which dominated the recent British Empire Conference participated in by the Prime Ministers of all the Dominions, in which, reports to hand suggest, the Prime Ministers of Australia and the Union of South Africa urged on the Indian Government the necessity of taking steps for the disposal of the political question of India. By the force of these circumstances, Wavell liberated Mahatma Gandhi unconditionally without regard for the sentiment of Leopold S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, and his henchmen, who were hesitant to recognise the wisdom of the step, and he did that under the pretext of providing an opportunity for the Mahatma to obtain what medical aid he stood in need of.

As to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former President of the Indian National Congress, and others who are in prison, having been taken into custody about the time Mahatma Gandhi was imprisoned, Wavell has yet to make up his mind whether they too shall be set free. Observers are considering it likely that he will wait for the development of the situation in India for action on this matter.

Gandhi Proposes Meeting

On May 4 immediately before he was given freedom, Mahatma Gandhi wrote from his cell to Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Indian Muslim League, desiring an interview with him. Circumstances prevented President Jinnah from meeting the Mahatma's wish. It is not known at the moment whether there will be a meeting between the two leaders of India. Wavell, for his part, is showing himself not eager to meet Mahatma Gandhi about the situation, not because he has distrust in such a meeting, but because the Mahatma has a very strong opinion of the Resolution of August 1942 and is giving no sign that he is willing to enter into a discussion with the British authorities that would involve a change in his attitude of insisting on what is called for in the resolution.

It will be seen from the above that more than before there is no hope of obtaining a political solution of the question of the Constitution of India.

In recent weeks the British authorities showed a sudden great interest in the creation of the conditions of collaboration between the National Congress and the Muslim League and between these organizations on one side and the British Government on the other. The motive of this British act clearly was the desire to promote the settlement of the question of the Constitution of India.

One of the indications of this new approach made by Britain to the question of setting the question of the Constitution of India is the favor which is being shown by Wavell to the so-called Bombay plan for the status of the industrialists in India after the war. In this attitude he is guided by at least three considerations. In the first place he has made up his mind that Britain should give positive aid to India in its task of developing industry within its boundaries. Secondly, he would have India have a share in the work of defending the British empire. Thirdly, he is eager to make use of the improvement brought about in this way in the sentiment of the Indian toward Britain in order to settle for once the political question of India.

But it is clear to observers with an intimate knowledge of conditions in India that many difficulties stand in the way of the realization of Wavell's ideals.

In the first pace there is the difficulty of inducing the Muslin League to approve of the Bombay plan referred to above. The League is evolving a plan of its own. There is bound to arise the question of putting this plan in harmony with the Bombay plan. In the second place Mahatma Gandhi has a strong suspicion that Britain is trying to put off the settlement of the independence of India by talking of the necessity of providing for measures after the war. So he insists that above all others there should be the settlement of the political question of India. In the third there is the steady invasion of India by American capital.

It is common knowledge that America has commercial ambitions in India. The weakening to a great extent of the hold of British capital on India will be a further stimulus to the advance of American capital in India. In trade and commerce too America is bound to make great advances in India. India, for its part, has greater confidence in American than in British money. For example, India has a great desire for the conversion into American money or into gold bullion of the tremendous blocs of bonds and securities in pound sterling held in India, which it is estimated will reach a total of £1,000,000,000 at the end of this year. This is a fact which is clear from the statements of the representative of India at the world currency conference called in America some time ago.

These considerations point to the likelihood of the economic conflict between Britain and America in India growing in intensity as time goes on.

It is under these conditions that Britain has to increase economic relations between it and India and one has little doubt about the outcome of this British effort.

Non-Cooperation In Ceylon

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 27.—The unwillingness of the Ministers of Ceylon to collaborate with the reforms commission which the British Government is sending to the island this year is reported by the Colombo correspondent of the Times, London.

The correspondent says as follows: Ceylonese ministers are understood to find themselves unable to collaborate with the reforms commission which the United Kingdom is sending here this year. The ministers' opinion is that the declaration of May last year was understood to mean that if the ministers could produce a constitution which in the opinion of the commission or conference was in accordance with the general principles outlined in the declaration and satisfied a three-fourth majority of the state council, it would be put into operation. They feel the commission now proposed is for the purpose of investigation into the general problem of the constitution of reform, and that it is intended it should make an award after its investigation.

The working committee of the Ceylon National Congress adopted a resolution calling for the boycott of the commission, the immediate dissolution of the state council, and a new election on the issue of full independence. Minorities, on the other hand, welcome the statement that the commission will consult all shades of opinion. Consultations are already proceeding among these interests with a view to putting the case before the commission.

Sofia Frees Prisoners

Domei

BUDAPEST, July 27.—All political prisoners in Bulgaria have been released, Professor Alexander Stanisheff, Interior Minister, declared today, according to a Sofia dispatch. He pointed out that the Bagrianoff Government from the first day it assumed office has aimed to pacify and unite the Bulgarian people and all complaints about the methods of the administration will be investigated. He was convinced that the release of the internees will promote internal pacification.

DEWEY ANNOUNCES 15-POINT PROGRAM

Will Be Discussed by Republican Governors' Conference in St. Louis Next Month

Domei

LISBON, July 27.—Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, presidential candidate of the Republican Party, today announced the 15-point program of action of the Republican Governors' Conference to be held in St. Louis next month, according to a New York dispatch.

Dewey said the following subjects would be considered:

1. Public expenditures.
2. Public health.
3. Administration of unemployment insurance.
4. Administration of employment services which were surrendered by the states to the national government in the war emergency.
5. Relationship of unemployment and employment service.
6. Labor.
7. Public works—the extent of direction by the national government and financing by the national government, by states and locally.
8. Highways, including transcontinental roads and national defense projects
9. Regulation of all kinds of insurance.
10. Ownership and use of national land.
11. Water and flood control and conservation of natural resources.
12. National guard, including the question of its continuance as a part of the regular army or the possibility of its permanent federalization.
13. Federal and state tax coordination, including the special attention to overlapping and the conflict of tax collections and rates between local and federal governments.
14. Agriculture including the extent to which the government aids, soil conservation programs and controls should be locally or nationally regulated.
15. Veterans affairs.

POLISH REFUGEE PREMIER TO CONFER WITH STALIN

Churchill Said Arranged Meeting to Avoid Further Complication of Situation

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 27.—Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk of the refugee Polish government conferred with Prime Minister Churchill on July 26 in London and then went to Moscow by air accompanied by Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer, according to London reports. He is scheduled to confer with Soviet Premier Josef Stalin in Moscow respecting measures to be taken in connection with the formation of the new Polish government.

Respecting the Polish situation the Daily Mail said on July 26, "The United States Government and the British Govrnment will not support the refugee Polish regime to the extent of injuring its friendly relation with the Soviet Union."

It is also observed that Churchill arranged for direct negotiations between Mikolasjczk and Stalin, fearing further complication of the situation. As the results of the Moscow conference, it will be decided to what extent the so-called "moderate element" will be brought into the refugee Polish government.

OLD SERVICE PLANES SOLD

U.S. Firm Turning Over Obsolete Machines to Civilian Quarters

Domei

LISBON, July 27.—The United States Reconstruction Finance Corporation today began to turn over to civilian quarters obsolete army and naval planes valued at approximately $6,168,000, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has on hand for transfer to civilian quarters 5,129 planes, which cost the army and navy $60,167,000 to construct, the dispatch said. The planes will thus be sold for 10 per cent the original cost. Most of the planes being sold to civilian quarters are obsolete or damaged machines. A damaged army transport was sold to an undisclosed petroleum company for $25,000 despite the fact that it had originally cost $130,500.

Senator Nye Renominated

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 27.—Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican of North Dakota, has been renominated to the Senate, Thomas Hall, State Secretary of North Dakota, reported today on the basis of unofficial returns, according to a report received here. The United Press reported that Nye had a lead of 272 votes over his nearest opponent William Stanbar, former official of the American Legion.

Invaders' Position Grave

The serious situation facing the anti-Axis forces is admitted for the first time in the enemy's frontline dispatches from the Normandy front where the brilliant strategy of Field-Marshal Gunther von Kluge, Commander-in-Chief of the German Forces in Western Europe, is successfuly driving back the invaders in furious counter-thrusts.

FINNISH GUNS FOIL SOVIET OFFENSIVE

Attacks Launched by Red Army Southeast of Inhantala Is Easily Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, July 27.—Fighting activity on the Karelian Front during the last three days was restricted to the usual harassing reconnaissance thrusts on both sides. Only in the area southeast of Ihantala were attacks launched by the Soviets, which, however, were easily repulsed by Finnish fire.

While artillery and grenade projectors remain active on both sides, the main fighting area on the Finnish Front is still confined in the district northeast of Lake Ladoga, but the southern section of this front was rather quiet at the beginning of the week.

On Monday, however, lively reconnaissance thrusts between Pitkae and Lanjaervi indicated increasing action in this area.

On Tuesday, the Soviets attacked in the direction of Usksujaervi, but were repulsed while in the northern sector fierce fighting continued. Repeated Soviet thrusts in the direction of Tolvajaervi were frustrated with heavy losses to the attackers.

The Soviet thrust over the wide front between Loimolanjaervi and Tolvajaervi was checked just east of Tolvajaervi and heavy casualties were inflicted on the Soviet forces.

Extremely fierce fighting took place during the past two days near Kuolismaa. The Soviet assault against Ilomantai collapsed and a whole Soviet battalion in the area of Rukajaervi was annihilated.

RUBBER ADMINISTRATOR OF U.S. RESIGNS HIS POST

Dewey Reveals Bureau He Heads Will Be Dissolved Before September 1

Domei

LISBON, July 26.—Bradley Dewey, United States Rubber Administrator, today tendered his resignation and announced that the Synthetic Rubber Bureau which he heads would be dissolved before September 1, according to a Washington dispatch.

The Synthetic Rubber Bureau was established for the development of the synthetic rubber industry as a result of the stoppage of all natural rubber imports from East Asia due to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Dewey asserted that the bureau would be dissolved because the production of synthetic rubber had increased and the duty of the same bureau accomplished. The bureau is the first American wartime organ to be dissolved since the start of the war.

With the tendering of his resignation Dewey declared that the Baruch committee, about two years ago, had placed the goal of the American synthetic rubber industry at the production figure of 836,000 tons a year and that that figure had now been completely reached. This figure is greater than the pre-war American consumption of natural rubber by 250,000 tons and is enough to supply all the demands of munitions consumption, he claimed. Dewey stated that the American synthetic rubber industry had now developed into a $750,000,000 industry and said that it would maintain its life even after the war.

Continuing, he declared that in the future it could be expected that the production costs for synthetic rubber would be from one to two cents cheaper than for natural rubber and that under such conditions there would be no capitalists who would take a hand in natural rubber enterprises which must wait for seven years after planting for the trees to produce. Dewey added that the only difficulty facing America's synthetic rubber industry was the shortage of labor.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

July 27

The retaliation fire on London is being continued.

South of Caen, the positions reoccupied by us yesterday were consolidated and maintained in the face of renewed local attacks and enemy tank deployment east of Caen were dispersed by concentrated artillery fire. In the area west of Caumont, the enemy made few local dents which were sealed off after 45 enemy tanks had been destroyed.

Strong American formations continued their attacks in the area west of St. Lo. One enemy attacking group consisting of 20 tanks with mounted infantry succeeded in penetrating as far as Canisy and five of these tanks were destroyed. Heavy fighting is still being continued here and in the Marigny area. North of Periers, our troops held their positions against all enemy attacks.

Our bombers made effective night attacks against enemy deployment positions in the Caen area and on ship concentrations northeast of Cherbourg. In aerial combats, 11 enemy planes were downed.

In the French area, 40 terrorists were killed.

In Italy, the enemy was repulsed in the area south of Florence yesterday despite his efforts to break through our front. Throwing into action strong infantry and tank forces, the enemy supported by artillery and strong air formations, time and again tried to rush against our positions but these attacks collapsed with heavy losses to the attacker. A local dent achieved by the enemy after a severe fighting southwest of Figline was sealed off.

At the Eastern Front, numerous Soviet attacks in the Stanislav and Lemberg sectors were repulsed with heavy losses inflicted on the enemy. The heart of Lemberg city is still being held by our grenadiers against all Soviet attacks. The strong enemy pressure in the Jaroslav and Lublin areas is continued. Lublin was lost after embittered fighting.

All enemy attempts to break through on both sides of Brest-Litvosk and east of Kovno were repulsed, with local dents sealed off. Fighting with enemy scouting parties and tank spearheads is continuing at Penevis. Between Dvinsk and the Gulf of Finland, numerous Soviet attacks collapsed yesterday with heavy casualties inflicted on the attackers.

Narva, situated on an outbulging bend of the front, was evacuated according to orders after all important war installations had been destroyed. All enemy attacks against our shortened lines a few kilometers to the west were unsuccessful.

In the heavy fighting in the Lubsen area, the 32nd Fusilier Battalion commanded by Captain Heydebreck distinguished itself by special bravery and the gallant commander was killed in the foremost line.

In the northern sector of the Eastern Front between June 24 and July 24, 924 Soviet tanks were destroyed by troops of our army and Waffen S.S. as well as by flying formations and flak units of the Luftwaffe.

Our bomber formations at the focal points of the fighting effectively participated in the ground fighting and dispersed enemy columns, destroying 35 enemy tanks and more than 400 vehicles. Our heavy bombers also made night attacks on the enemy deployment positions in the Lublin area.

American bombers attacked targets in southeastern Germany and Rumania and our A.A.-defense forces shot down 42 enemy aircraft of which 35 were four-engined bombers. Nine enemy fighters were downed by Rumanian fighters who had engaged a formation of American fighters.

Last night enemy aircraft dropped bombs on the Hamburg area and the city of Tilsit and six enemy aircraft were downed.

Molfese Given Air Post

Domei

BERLIN, July 27.—By decree of the Duce, Colonel Molfese of the Italian air force was appointed Undersecretary of Aviation, according to a Milan dispatch. General Tassari still remains Chief of General Staff of the air forces.

WILD EAGLES BLAST LANDING ON SAIPAN

Several Enemy Cruisers, Tankers and Transports Torpedoed and Set Afire

By S. SUZUKI
Of the Military Press Corps

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE.—The doggedness and energy with which the Japanese Wild Eagles went out day after day to destroy the enemy's naval force composed of carriers, battleships and transports during the landing on Saipan in the Mariana Islands is clearly revealed in the following description of the air battle over this South Pacific isle.

A report reached a certain base on on the morning of June 15 that the enemy was planning a landing on Saipan Island in the Mariana group, 2,350 kilometers distant from Japan Proper. It was not long before further information reached the base to the effect that a group of enemy landing barges had approached the shores of the island.

Immediately, several of the Wild Eagles belonging to a certain air-torpedo unit began to load their planes in preparation for attack. At a certain hour in the afternoon, they took off in two groups.

After some time, the Wild Eagles caught a glimpse of vessels below. They were enemy transports, 16 in all, dotting the surface of the water in the gathering dusk. All the ships were loaded down with landing barges.

A message was sent out from the commander's plane that a group of enemy transports had been sighted and that the attack would be launched.

The commander's plane was the first to assume the position for attack. An air-torpedo was directed at one of the vessels in the rear of the group. By now shells from the enemy's anti-aircraft guns were bursting around the plane which was so close to the water that it was covered with sprays from the high seas.

Suddenly the plane shot up, only to swoop down again. It was headed straight for the damaged transport which by this time was on fire. The plane was clearly silhouetted against the flames. The next moment it disappeared. It had vanished in the midst of the flames which now enveloped the vessel.

Other planes attacked in turn, their aim always unerring. Utter confusion reigned among the enemy transports, many of which were in flames.

The time had now arrived for another group of the attacking unit to act. The first plane sped toward a cruiser which was behind the transports and a well-aimed torpedo hit the bow of the warship. A second plane attacked the cruiser from the stern. Presently the vessel was enveloped in thick black smoke.

Having accomplished their task of destroying the cruiser, the Wild Eagles turned back to their base. As they were winging their way through the screen of the enemy's anti-aircraft fire, they saw a plane in the distance. It was one of their group evidently suffering from with engine trouble as could be seen from its uneven flight. Doubtless it was seeking a suitable landing place so the Wild Eagles, after tipping their wings in farewell, continued on their course.

By this time still another squadron of Wild Eagles was in action. Night had already descended and underneath them was the darkened sea. In the darkness their eyes caught a black form on the surface of the water. It was a battleship.

The spirits of the Wild Eagles soared. A torpedo was discharged and the next moment there was the sound of an explosion. The battleship had been hit, and soon flames rose high into the air.

With the arrival of dawn another flight of Wild Eagles went into action. A pale moon could still be seen in the sky, high above them. As they approached the enemy transports off the west coast of Saipan, they were met with severe fire from the enemy guns.

Sub-lieutenant E.'s plane was the first to attack. He was followed by Flight Petty Officer T. The torpedoes from both machines found their mark and two cruisers were seen hurriedly trying to change their course. However, they had been badly hit as proved by the flames which began to spurt out here and there. After witnessing this the Wild Eagles turned back to their base.

It was now daylight and time for another attacking unit to go into action. As they neared Saipan, they discovered a group of 20 enemy tankers being escorted by two cruisers, one in the lead and one in the rear, and more than 10 destroyers.

The commander's plane was the first to attack, scoring a hit with a torpedo on the destroyer in the rear. It was followed by another plane which discharged a torpedo at a tanker, a 10,000-ton vessel which was in the force of the group. The vessel dodged the missile which hit the side of a cruiser. As the warship zigzagged, a torpedo discharged by a third plane hit it. A column of black smoke shot up and the next moment the vessel began to list heavily.

A fourth plane attacked a tanker, the torpedo hitting it on its side. Soon black smoke rose to a height of about 50 meters and flames rose high into the air. The vessel seemed to leap up and the next moment it started to sink stern first.

At this moment the Wild Eagles saw a black object flying toward them with swiftness of an arrow. It was giving off sparks and soon it hit the surface of the sea. It was one of their group, the very plane which had attacked the rear cruiser and set it on fire. After being fatally hit by an enemy shell during the attack on the cruiser, it had blasted itself.

Press Comments

Friday, July 28

GERMANY'S DECISIVE WARTIME STRUCTURE

ASAHI—The war in Europe is about to greet the fifth anniversary of its outbreak. It is certainly no exaggeration to say that the fighting situation is indeed entering its decisive stage.

At this time, when the German nation stands at the cross-roads of its rise or fall, Reichsfuehrer Hitler's promulgation of July 25 of an urgent decree for effecting "All-Out War Efforts for the Area of the Greater German Reich and the Annexed and Occupied Territories," deserves foremost attention. It is a request to the entire German people and to the people of the occupied territories to make ultimate and unconditional endeavors to gain victory. There is no need to point out that the present war cannot be prosecuted but by the entire people and that no victory can be achieved otherwise.

Any country participating in this war must mobilize the entire strength of her manpower and materials and her total resources and throw them into her war effort. Germany will push the mobilization of her total strength even one step further, utilizing her national strength to the full. However, such a total national strength is not limited to a mere general mobilization of materials. It also means that all spiritual forces, all intellect and courage, will be utilized to the full.

But, how is such a concentrated decisive war strength to be formed? It can only be achieved through the truly harmonious collaboration and convergent cooperative effort of a nation's fighting services, officials and civilians. At such a juncture, victory becomes the unique and highest aim and the pivot around which everything revolves. In order to achieve this aim, the fighting services, the officials and the people must endeavor to the utmost to advance and push ahead, each in his respective duty and vocational sphere. Only through the concentration of all efforts on one focal point can victory be hoped for. We interpret the Fuehrer's decree of July 25 for "All-Out War Efforts" as something very important and decisive.

GERMANY'S BIG JUMP AHEAD

MAINICHI—The group of German leaders with Reichsfuehrer Hitler as its nucleus has again manifested to the full its ability to overcome a dangerous situation.

The plan to assassinate the Fuehrer, even though it ended in failure, undoubtedly struck the German people with horror. By the success of this plan, the enemy camp had attempted to decide the outcome of the present war. During the past few months the enemy had intensified their propaganda, prophesying that the end of the European war was not far off; this could have been nothing but the outcome of a thought that with the assassination of the Fuehrer, Germany would collapse internally. However, Reichsfuehrer Hitler at the time of the outbreak of the war in Europe when he departed for the Polish front, had already decided on a successor in case of his death in action, which fact he announced to the German people. Therefore, even in the eventuality of the Fuehrer's death, it is unthinkable that Germany will collapse internally.

Chagrined at the failure of this scheme, the enemy tried to deceive the world by claiming that "this is a symptom of the collapse of the Nazi regime," and before the German authorities announced the facts of the incident, he attempted to disturb the minds of the German people. However, the German authorities were well prepared for just such a move and acted promptly to forestall the enemy's plan. The Fuehrer himself made a statement over the radio and a purge of the army was carried out at the same time. The whole aspect of the plot was made public, and thus there was no opportunity for the enemy to work his mischief.

With this as the turning point, Germany has entered a state in which the total strength of the people is being manifested, and perfection of armed strength and of the armaments industry is being achieved. In order to inspire the people, it is urgently necessary to make bold decisions and, speaking objectively, the present is the best time to do so.

Now it is the enemy's turn, after this serious blunder, to receive a fatal blow from Germany.

Koiso on Kansai Trip

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, accompanied by his two private secretaries, left Tokyo station for the Kansai district on Friday night. The Prime Minister will pay homage at the Grand Shrines of Ise, Unebi Mausoleum, Kashihara Shrine, Momoyama Mausolea, and Atsuta Shrine to report his assumption of the Premiership. He expects to return here on Sunday.

General Hideki Tojo, former Prime Minister, left Tokyo Friday morning to report his retirement from office at the Grand Shrines of Ise.

More U.S. Silver for India

Domei

LISBON, July 27.—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury, announced today that the Treasury Department was considering placing 5,000,000 ounces of silver bullion every month at the disposal of the Indian Government as requested by it, according to a Washington dispatch. It will be recalled that the United States Government has accommodated 100,000,000 ounces of silver before to India under the Lease-Lend Act.

Switzerland Files Protest

Domei

BERLIN, July 27.—A Swiss announcement today said that the Swiss Legation in London has been instructed to protest against the violations of Swiss neutrality committed by anti-Axis bombers on the nights of July 24 and 25.

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BURMA'S FREEDOM SAID VITAL FOR ASIA

Nation's Sole Aim After One Year of Independence Is to Crush the Enemy

Since the founding of Burma as an independent nation on August 1 last year, she has made astounding strides toward rehabilitation in every sphere of life while exerting unlimited efforts in the prosecution of the war in close cooperation with Japan.

In this connection, a round-table conference was sponsored by Domei. Present were Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, Highest Adviser to the Burmese Government, Hyogoro Sakurai, former Highest Adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in Burma, Takezo Toko, Director of the Southern Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, and Inosuke Furuno, President of the Domei News Agency.

The gist of the conversation among them follows:

Domei: On this occasion when Burma greets the first anniversary of her independence, Mr. Sakurai, will you tell us how the establishment of Burma as an independent nation has influenced Greater East Asia as a whole? You are the foster-father of new Burma.

Made a New Start

Sakurai: The Japanese Forces occupied Rangoon on March 8, 1942. Immediately upon the entry of the Japanese Forces, the Military Administration was set up amid the flames of battle. Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, who was rescued by the Japanese from his hiding-place in the jungles, met the Japanese Commander at Maymyo on May 18. Following that, the Central Administrative Organ of Burma was founded under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Military Administration, on August 1 the same year. Exactly one year later, on August 1 last year, Burma made a new start as an independent nation.

With the realization of independence, the Burmese were overwhelmed. They had struggled for liberty in vain for 50 consecutive years while they were subjected to British rule and 150 years during which Upper Burma was placed under the control of the British-Indian Government. Quite unexpectedly, Burma was able to become a free nation within a little over one year after the entry of the Japanese Forces.

In full realization of the fact that Japan helped them to become independent, the Burmese have expressed profound gratitude, in action. Upon the founding of an independent Burma, in parallel with Japan's new China policy and the establishment of a free Philippines, the peoples in all parts of Greater East Asia have deepened their faith in the true intention of Japan. In that sense, the founding of a free Burma has had great influence on other parts of Greater East Asia. It goes without saying that the realization of independence in its neighboring country has produced an especially great effect on India.

Domei: What kind of atmosphere prevailed in Burma when the Central Administrative Organ was taken over by an independent legislative body?

Nippon Troops Hailed

Sakurai: The Japanese who entered Burmese territory across the Thai-Burmese border, were greeted by the Burmese as god-sent soldiers. They then accorded every possible cooperation. When the Japanese soldiers advanced from Rangoon to Mandalay, they passed through a little town. The high priest of that town ordered the residents to cooperate with the Japanese who had rescued Burma from foreign clutches. Women and children, then, followed the marching troops, presenting foodstuffs and tobacco.

As the Japanese advanced farther into the mountainous area, they were greeted in every village as god-sent saviors. A certain battalion commander said that in every village, he was placed on a stand which was specially erected for him, and was offered garlands of flowers by Burmese girls. He said he felt quite embarrassed when the villagers came and worshipped him. In a certain village, the same commander was told of the motive which led the villagers to trust the Japanese.

A certain Japanese officer is said to have asked for shelter at one of the village houses. Before he entered the house, he left his sword outside. The British would never have left their swords outside when entering a Burmese house, for they did not trust the Burmese. When the Burmese witnessed how sincerely the Japanese trusted them, the former pledged to cooperate with the Japanese heart and soul.

Domei: In the period between the adoption of the Military Administration and the founding of the Central Administrative Organ, what did the Burmese statesmen think of the future of their country?

Sakurai: From the attitude of the Japanese toward the Burmese, they all believed that the Japanese would be kind to them. As to the future of Burma in a political sense, no one seemed to know exactly what was coming next. When the Central Administrative Organ was founded, the Burmese statesmen came to see the true intention of Japan. As to the independence of Burma, they talked about it on various occasions, hopefully expecting Japan's assistance in their efforts to set up a free nation sometime in the future. No one expected that the long-cherished hope for independence would be materialized so soon just one year after the installation of the Central Administrative Organ. One of the State Ministers said that he could not have been happier than to have seen Dr. Ba Maw invested with full sovereign power.

Domei: Mr. Ogawa, will you tell us about the progress achieved by Burma during one year since the realization of her independence?

Wartime Structure Set Up

Ogawa: With the installation of a free Burma, the country was reconstructed on a wartime structure, so as to be able to cooperate with Japan in the prosecution of the war. Whereas the Burmese cooperated with the Japanese Forces as individuals, the Government began to take the initiative in leading its countrymen to the task of fighting side by side with Japan. On the very day an independent nation was founded, Burma declared war on America and Britain.

Japan's sole aim which is to crush the Anglo-American foe, is also Burma's aim. The basic policy of Burma is to cooperate with Japan in the prosecution of the war. Attesting to Burma's policy of cooperation, the Cooperation Ministry has been included in the Cabinet, entrusted with the task of handling all kinds of matters concerning cooperation with Japan. Furthermore, a wartime cooperation expenditure has been included in the annual budget.

Domei: What about Prime Minister Ba Maw's statesmanship?

Ogawa: I think he is a foremost statesman. There is no one equal to him.

Sakurai: Mrs. Ba Maw is a remarkable lady also. During the days of Dr. Ba Maw's imprisonment, she managed to keep him informed of world events through the prison-keeper. She paved the way for her husband's escape from prison. If his rescue had been delayed a little longer, he would have been taken to Yunnan. Prime Minister Ba Maw openly praises his wife. She is, indeed, a wonderfully composed lady.

Burma's alliance with Japan has an important significance when viewed from a geographical standpoint. In other words, Burma forms the vital gateway on the west to the Greater East Asia regions. Should Burma be weakened, what will happen to Thailand, French Indo-China and Malai? Ultimately, the entire Greater East Asia region would be affected. Therefore, if the western gate holds firmly, order will be maintained even if there should be slight difficulties in the interior. In this connection, it can be said that the results engendered by the establishment of Burma's independence, are, indeed, great.

Another point which deserves mention, is the political influence exerted on India. There is no need of elucidating on this point. At present, as well as in the future, considerable influence will be felt.

Five More Aircraft Presented to Navy By Antung Citizens

Domei

ANTUNG, July 27.—On the heels of the recent presentation of five warplanes to the Japanese Army, another five planes were built with the money raised through public donations and presented to the Japanese Navy at a ceremony held at the East Asia Hall this morning. Plans are now underway to donate additional planes this year to the Japanese Army and Navy.

Funeral for Ace Airman

Yu Hosokawa, 35, first-class aviator of the Japan Airways Company, who has been attached to the Army and active in various fronts since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, died at his post recently. His remains were brought to Tokyo on Friday. As a civilian aviator, Mr. Hosokawa has left behind a record of brilliant achievements. The Japan Airways will sponsor a company funeral at the Aoyama Funeral Hall on Sunday at 1:30 p.m.

NEW APPOINTMENTS ARE MADE BY ARMY

Saeki Heads Transport Setup; Okada Is Chief of Personnel Affairs Bureau

Lieutenant-General Fumiro Saeki has been appointed Director of Army Transport and Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga has been relieved of his post of Acting-Director of the Personnel Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, it was announced by the War Ministry on Friday.

Simultaneously, it was announced that Major-General Juichi Okada has been made Director of the Personnel Affairs Bureau of the same Ministry, while Major-General Keijiro Kuramoto has been relieved of his post of Chief of the Award Section of the Personnel Affairs Bureau.

Major-General Naotomo Watanabe has been appointed Chief of the Military Recruitment Department of the Kyoto Division and Major-General Yuzaburo Hata has been made Director of the Hiroshima Army Supply Transport Control, it was also announced.

It was added that Colonel Sadao Akamatsu has been appointed Chief of the Personnel Affairs Section of the Personnel Affairs Bureau in the War Ministry and Lieutenant-Colonel Yota Shingu has been appointed Chief of the Personnel Appointment Section of the same Bureau.

Colonel Shikao Isatake has been posthumously promoted to the rank of Major-General, the Ministry also announced. Major-General Isatake died of illness on July 15 of this year.

Cable Briefs

BRITISH EXIT FROM INDIA URGED BY SUMNER WELLES

"The Indian problem cannot be solved by intemperate pourings out from Downing Street nor equally intemperate insistence by the pundits of the United States and the only way is for the British to remove themselves bag and baggage from India," writes Sumner Welles, former United States Undersecretary of State in his recent book, "Time for Decision."

Welles believes that new forces of nationalism in Asia can be successfully canalized into peaceful and constructive channels "only if the Powers of the world in a future international organization are willing to adopt the basic principle that no nation possesses the inherent and unlimited right to dominate the alien peoples."

Neither die-hardism in England nor ultra-liberalism in the U.S. can change one salient fact, namely, that the people of India are determined to obtain self-government, states Welles, who adds that the independent people of East Asia today, let alone those still under alien rule, not only view the aspirations of the Indian leaders with the utmost sympathy but regard the dispositions to be made of India after the war as an acid test of the intentions of the Western Powers as set forth in the Atlantic Charter.

LONDONERS LIVING IN FEAR OF GERMAN FLYING BOMBS

Londoners, living in constant fear of the German flying bombs, are completely exhausted. Two hours before blackout time it is impossible to find a place in London's overcrowded air raid shelters, writes the London correspondent of the South Africa.

The people of London dread the coming winter, for they believe that the Germans have still more devastating weapons in store for them. It is also frequently expressed that the range of the flying bomb will soon be considerably increased.

BRITISH TROOPS IN N. FRANCE SAID GRIEVED AND EXCITED

The mood of the English soldier in Normandy, after receiving the news of the havoc caused by the flying bombs in his homeland is described as "deeply grieved and excited" by a Daily Express war correspondent.

A report from Bayeux stated that as the mystery surrounding the V-1 had not been solved, the mental condition of the soldiers was such that it was impossible for them to fulfil their tasks.

Ground Corps Graduation

Graduation exercises for the Army Air Ground Corps School at Tokorozawa, Saitama Prefecture, were held Friday in the presence of Lieutenant-General Michio Sugawara, Inspector-General of Army Aviation. Eleven of the honor students were presented with prizes offered by the Inspector-General.

U.S. at Crossroads of Strategy Due to Nippon Advance in China

Must Decide Now Whether to Revise or Continue Counter-Offensive Plan—Our Successes Severely Shock Anti-Axis Camp

Due to the progress of the Japanese operations on the China Continent, it can be said that the United States now stands at the crossroads of revising its counter-offensive strategy or, despite the unfavorable China situation, to continue to push its present strategy, comments the Tokyo Shimbun.

The anti-Axis camp, particularly the United States, has been jolted severely by the active development of the Japanese operations on the continent throughout the whole of the more than 2,000 kilometer long front. With their usual deceptive propaganda proving ineffective, enemy reports now have been forced to speak the truth and are talking of "the severance of western and eastern China," "the smashing of bases from which to raid Japan," "the construction of a land supply line through the clearance of the Peking-Hankow and Canton-Hankow railways," and "the loss of resource areas."

Can it truly be, however, that the United States has been shocked into fear only by the situation that has arisen and will arise through the Japanese operations? The operations on the continent are a part of the complex situation of the War of Greater East Asia and it goes without saying that the effects and results of the continental operations must be judged correctly in connection with the movement of the whole situation of the War of Greater East Asia. That is the way it is for the United States too. The true significance of the continued defeats suffered on the continent will become apparent only after its effects are studied in the light of the whole counter-offensive strategy against Japan. Despite that fact, the United States has cut off the China situation from the phase of the operations against Japan and is continuing to speak merely of the effects to arise on the continent itself.

Limping Situation

Judging from the fact that the United States propaganda usually employs the method of hinting at the next operations when things are going on to its favor and limits its comments to just one phase of the operations whenever things are not progressing in its favor, it is proof that the repeated defeats on the continent have caused a gravely dangerous situation to arise in its strategy against Japan. What is the grave danger? It is the limping situation that has come up in the operations against Japan. Both legs are not functioning as hoped for.

The strategy against Japan was generally decided upon at the Cairo Conference of November, 1943. The strategy was to carry out parallel operations from the sea and on the continent, with the objective of cutting Japan off from the Southern Regions and to raid Japan Proper. This strategy was not born as the result of the disastrous defeats suffered by the United States at the outset of the war but was based on the strategy studied from every angle by the United States high command before the war with Japan as the hypothetical enemy. It was designed for a short decisive war and is the carefully perfected tactics of propelling the operational lines.

At the start of the war when Pearl Harbor was smashed and Britain, the United States' partner in the war, was suffering setback after setback, operations based on this plan were impossible. It became urgent to defend the communications between Australia and the United States. For that reason in August, 1942, the United States drove forward its base to Guadalcanal with appalling losses and placed the stress on operations to secure a strategic foundation in the Solomons and New Guinea. The defensive setup of the United States was generally ready before the Cairo Conference. It is believed that with that it finally was ready to start its offensive based on its original operational plan.

Detailed Planning

Thus, judging from the operational methods of the United States shown until today and its original operational plan, the plan for a short decisive war is not one designed for a hasty fight but one with persistency and stamina. The propulsion of its operational lines is not a wild forward push but one based on detailed planning. It has the character of moving only when the calculations point to the possibility of overwhelming the Japanese.

This can be clearly observed from the manner in which America is exerting herself to propel the two-front strategic bases of the continent and the sea. The enemy is well aware of the fact that his anti-Japanese general counter-offensive could not achieve satisfactory results if this two-front strategy were unbalanced—one being weaker and the other stronger. And this is why the United States, with the idea of establishing numerous smooth supply routes on the continent which is considered to be hampering her action because of insufficient supply of arms and equipment, is frantically attempting to reopen the Ledo Road and also to expand and strengthen the Indo-Burmese air transport route. Furthermore, as this scheme alone does not cover sufficient supplies, she is shouting that she will capture the southeastern coast of China by advancing her bases from the mid-Pacific

Such an attempt on the part of the enemy can be taken to mean that only when three supply routes of air, land and sea are completed on the continent, America thinks that she can carry out air-raids on Japan and cut the communications between Japan Proper and the Southern Regions, in parallel with her frontal operations from the Pacific.

Enemy Hit Heavily

Remembering the type of strategy pursued by the enemy against Japan and the idea guiding his employment of forces, one will find little difficulty in understanding the extent to which the Japanese campaign for the destruction of the bases held by the American air force in China and the rapidly increasing pressure brought by Japan to bear upon the Ledo Road are both damaging and annoying to the enemy.

On the sea front the enemy, going beyond invading Saipan Island, has effected a landing on Omiyajima. It is evident that he is anxious to secure a position where he can hope to carry on both campaigns at the same time.

The enemy is aware that it is not enough to attack from the sea if he wants to gain results from a counter-offensive against Japan. This is why the American air force is effecting a desperate counter-attack on Japan from the China continent, and why America is employing Americanized Chungking army on the opening of the Ledo Road.

It is patent that there is a growing lack of balance between the strategic position of the enemy on the continental front and that on the sea front. The enemy has reason to be frightened at the progress of the Japanese continental campaign which there is nothing on earth to halt.

If the situation develops in the way suggested by the present posture of things the enemy will before long find himself compelled to take a course leading to a decisive battle in the true sense of the term with Japan. There is a strong possibility of the enemy deciding in such an event that mistrust shall be put in all action on the China continent and making a hurry to threaten the Japanese mainland from the sea.

GENERAL CHAO ASKS CHIANG TO AWAKEN

Chingyuan Peace Preservation Head Tells Him to See Through Honeyed Words of Foes

By K. SUGANO and Y. TSUBOUCHI
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, July 28.—Bitter hate for the Anglo-Americans and the sincere wish that the Chiang Kai-shek regime awaken from the effects of their opium-like words of deception were expressed today by Major-General Chao Kung-wei, Chief of the Chingyuan Peace Preservation Committee.

Major-General Chao, who served as chief of staff of a Chinese unit which cooperated with the Japanese Forces when the Japanese occupied Canton, entered the Shanghai customs office after six months of service and then came to Chingyuan, where he is now engaged in trade.

Asked what was his motive in assuming the post of chief of the peace preservation committee, the General replied that he did so because of his desire to have the refugees return to their homes as early as possible and to bring about the return of peace and order as quickly as possible. He said that he entered various villages immediately upon the advance of the Japanese forces and strove for peace and order by organizing neighborhood groups. The General hopes to serve in the construction of China by helping organize perhaps a prefectural government in the future.

Hits U.S. Air Force

To a question as to his feelings toward the American air force, the Chief of the Peace Preservation Committee pointed out that when the Japanese planes came they absolutely did not harm the innocent people but that all the planes of the American Air Force in China practised indiscriminate bombing. "Their brutality is beyond expression," he cried. "They make targets out of people plowing the fields and washing vegetables at the river. After bombing these innocent people they even go to the extent of machine-gunning them."

The Anglo-Americans treat the Chinese like slaves, the General declared. Because they cannot beat the Japanese Forces by their own strength they have turned Chiang Kai-shek into a puppet and have taken the cowardly step of making the Chinese fight each other, he said bitterly. The General said that the people were embittered by the indiscriminate bombings and because they had witnessed the recent barbarity of the enemy, were changing their ideas. However, he remarked, the persistent propaganda of the Chungking forces and the Americans is considerably deep-rooted.

The General said that it was wretched and shameful that Chiang Kai-shek was resisting under command of the United States and Britain, when asked what he felt toward Chiang. "What I ask of Chiang Kai-shek is that he smash the will of the Anglo-Americans to turn the East into a colony, to drive out the brutal Anglo-American influence from China and bring true peace to China," he declared. "For that he must join hands with our friend, Japan. I ask earnestly, sincerely that he awaken from the opium-like honeyed words of the Anglo-Americans, and see through their evil will."

SALE OF CIGARETTES IN PACKETS WILL END

To Be Sold in Numbers of 10, 20; Step Is Taken to Save Paper and Labor

For the purpose of saving the paper and labor used for the manufacture of cigarette packets, cigarettes will not be sold in packets hereafter.

This new plan will be first adopted for sales of "Kinshi," a popular brand of cigarettes to industrial workers and soldiers and will later be adopted on a larger-scale.

The Tobacco Monopoly Retail Bureau will distribute cigarettes to retail stores in boxes of 600. Ten cigarettes—those without mouthpieces, can be bought by one person, and the number of cigarettes with mouthpieces that can be bought by one person is 20. Present prices will not be changed.

In the case of Kinshi, however, four of these cigarettes will be sold for nine sen or eight for 18 sen.

TAKEUCHI APPOINTED MUNITIONS VICE-CHIEF

To Be Treated With 'Shinnin' Rank; Was Planning Board President

Kakichi Takeuchi, formerly President of the now defunct Planning Board and a member of the House of Peers, was appointed Munitions Vice-Minister, it was announced on Thursday. The announcement also said that he would be specially treated with the "Shinnin" rank.

Mr. Takeuchi, who is 55 years old, was graduated from the economic department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1915. After holding many key posts in government offices, he was appointed Director-General of the Patent Bureau of the now defunct Commerce and Industry Ministry. In 1936 he assured the post of Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry but retired from the same position after some 40 days. Half a year later when the Fuel Board was newly established in the Commerce and Industry Ministry, Mr. Takeuchi again entered the government service and became Director-General of the same Board. Following the assumption of this post, he enforced the gasoline rationing system for the first time.

Later, along with the establishment of the Community Prices Adjusting Board, he was named its Assistant Director. In January, 1940, he was appointed President of the Planning Board, and in July of the same year he was made a member of the House of Peers on Imperial nomination. After retiring from the government service, he, in July, 1941, became chairman of the board of directors of the Japan Dyestuff Company, which post he has retained up to date.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1944

The Conflict of Policies In Poland

The thorny problem of Poland has again intruded into the limelight of the world's news with the rapid advance of the Soviet armies into that country. The "Polish Committee of National Liberation" at Moscow, headed by Wanda Wasilewska who is known to have pronounced pro-Soviet leanings, has announced itself as the only lawful source of authority in Poland and has charged the Polish Government-in-exile in London of being a usurpation.

The Soviet Government, declaring that it regards the entry of its armies into Polish territory as "operations on the territory of a sovereign friendly allied state," has announced its intention of concluding an agreement with the Polish Committee of National Liberation regarding the relations between the Soviet Command and the Polish Administration, thus giving official recognition and support to the claim of the Polish Committee of National Liberation.

The effect of this development is to bring into clear opposition again the Polish policies of the British and American Governments on the one hand and of the Soviet Government on the other. The Anglo-American policy has ever been to encourage the extravagant ambitions of the Polish extremists with the view to creating an artificially extended Poland which would serve as a lever for the Anglo-American control of a balance of power in Europe. Notwithstanding the fact that this irresponsibly dangerous policy precipitated the German-Polish clash in 1939 which led to the general European war, the Anglo-Americans have continued to nurture this policy by fostering the Polish Government-in-exile at London. To be sure, the rabid anti-Russian bias and chauvinistic excesses of this exile regime have at times embarrassed its Anglo-American sponsors who, in view of their dependence upon the military contributions of the Soviet Union, have had to curry the favor of the Soviet authorities. But in the main the Anglo-Americans, while manifesting no scruples about abandoning their Polish proteges whenever necessary, have vainly tried to salvage their policy by mediating between the Polish regime in London and the Soviet Government.

The Soviet Government, however, has insisted upon a thorough change in the character of the Polish regime in London before agreeing to have any relations with it. Apparently despairing of any such change, the Soviet Government has now come to consider the Polish Committee of National Liberation at Moscow as being more legitimately representative of the Polish nation. This Committee stands for the more moderate and realistic policy of abiding by a modest and ethnically sound boundary limitation and of cooperating with the Soviet Union through an arrangement similar to that existing between the Soviet Government and the exiled Czech regime of Eduard Benes. The de facto recognition of this Committee by the Soviet Government irrevocably closes the door to any dealings with the exiled regime in London and also serves notice that the Soviet Government will not recognize the claim of the Anglo-Americans to intervene in a part of Europe in which they possess no legitimate right.

What the Anglo-Americans will now attempt to do remains to be seen. They seem to have been taken by surprise and plunged into consternation, although such a development should have been expected in view of the fundamental clash which has always existed between Anglo-American and Soviet policies. With Soviet influence expanding at an increasing tempo, this latest Polish development is only the latest of the events which form a series with the British retreat over the recognition of the Tito Brozovich regime in Yugoslavia, the Soviet recognition of the former Badoglio regime in Italy, the Soviet recognition of the De Gaullist regime in Algiers, and other Soviet moves which have so discomfited the Anglo-Americans. But since the Soviet Government possesses a sound grasp of realities and effective power to back up its policies while the Anglo-Americans have nothing but extravagant ambitions with no effective power, it is difficult to see what the latter can do. But in any case, the latest Polish developments demonstrate anew the utter incompatibility between the Soviet Union's realistic policies and the inordinate ambitions of the Anglo-Americans.

The Hull-Padilla Agreement

The recent conclusion of the agreement between United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla for the "industrialization" of Mexico was not unexpected. Not only is it a logical outcome of the proceedings of the Inter-American Development Committee which was held in May of last under the auspices of the United States but it is also a concrete manifestation of the United States' unscrupulous intention to increase her own economic prosperity at the expense of the Latin American countries.

Though the agreement has been advertised as a plan to head off an inflationary trend in Mexico, its real, hidden purpose lies elsewhere. The agreement is manifestly designed to make Mexico a dumping ground for obsolete American equipment and machineries. It is a clever arrangement on the part of the United States to pay off valuable Mexican supplies of strategic raw materials such as copper, lead, zinc and molybdenum with worthless, second hand machinery. That is obvious from the statement made by Secretary of State Cordell Hull that Mexico would receive transport planes which are being "released" by the United States Army as well as trucks, locomotives and freight cars.

That the main emphasis, under the agreement, has been put on the improvement of Mexico's transportation system is only natural. Its development would in no way injure the economy of the United States but would rather facilitate her exploitation of her southern neighbor, that is, "in moving to to the United States, Mexico's vast output of strategic materials." Its improvement would, moreover, be in line with the transportation policy of Mexico which, in 1940 alone, imported approximately 80,000,000 pesos of motor vehicles. Not only that, there is a pent-up demand for automobiles and trucks in Mexico today as she has not been able to purchase any sizeable quantity of them since 1940. What could thus offer a better market for unloading reconditioned army motor lorries, cast-off transport planes, as well as old rolling stock?

The United States' industrialization program for Mexico does not end here. She is also contemplating, incidentally, the development of Mexican light industries with her cast-off equipment. Although normally such an altruistic demonstration would create a furor in the United States, American industrialists and exporters today have given Secretary Hull the go-ahead signal. In fact, they are advocating the conclusion of similar agreements with the remaining Latin American countries. That is because, with such outmoded machinery, Mexico would not be able to produce goods which could compete with United States products either in the markets of the United States or of the world and further because, with such equipment out of the way, the United States would then be able to modernize her industries at little cost to herself.

Is it any wonder that the United States is so enthusiastic over the "industrialization" of the Latin American countries? She has nothing to lose and everything to gain. Moreover, Hull hopes that through this ingenious scheme, the United States might be able temporarily to satisfy the ambition of the Latin Americans for industrial development and thus, to a certain extent, allay their bitter anti-United States sentiment. But it should be plain to any intelligent Latin American that the industrialization program such as that outlined under the Hull-Padilla agreement can only end in the economic bankruptcy of Latin America.

JAVA YOUTHS ENJOY HIGHER EDUCATION

Djakarta University Lowers Fees Within Means of All

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

There has lately been a remarkable increase in the number of schools in Java. During the past year, many have been newly established such as the Medical University, technical and shipbuilding schools and girls' high schools, as well as middle, primary and Japanese language schools. Especially noticeable is the increase of special technical schools. There is consequently a rapid increase in the percentage of children attending school, which was only seven per cent under the old Dutch East Indies Government wedded to the policy of keeping the natives illiterate.

The highest of all educational institutions in Java is the Djakarta Medical University. This medical institution was opened on May 1, last year, and it incorporates the former Djakarta University, radically reorganized, the Surabaya Dental College and a newly created Pharmaceutical Department. Besides the regular University course department, and the Pharmaceutical and Dental Departments, it has a hospital, a hygienic laboratory and an institute of research into tropical diseases attached to it.

I asked Dr. Shunichi Owaki, head of the School Affairs Section, for permission to inspect the University, and he readily consented, taking me first to a class-room where a young Indonesian professor was lecturing on zoology to the newly enrolled students. There were about 100 of them, including five or six girls taking notes in the Malai language.

Walking along a long corridor, I next visited a class-room for the third-year students. Here, a lecture on pathological anatomy was being given in the Japanese language by Captain Nagata, of the Japanese Army, who was giving a special lecture course. Lectures in the University are given either in Japanes or Malai language.

To go to another building of the University some distance away I had to use my bicycle. The University covers such an extensive area that it takes a full day to go through all the buildings.

The University has three native professors. Under the old Dutch rule, they were not given professorship and it was not until the reopening of this institution that they were able to attain the status of professor. They were the first native scholars to win such distinction.

I asked one of the students how he liked the University life. "It is happiness itself," he responded quickly, and referred gratefully to the low tuition fee which is now only ¥80 a year compared to the former charge of ¥500. The course of study, too, has been reduced from seven to five years.

How unpromising was the life of the native students in those days can easily be gathered from the fact that only 500 native students graduating from the medical school, established 90 years ago, have been able to take out licenses up to the present. According to my informant medical practitioners are so few and far between in Java that there is only one for every 100,000, on the average.

Professor Owaki informed me that the subjects for study at the University are about 20 including physics, chemistry, histology, dissection, pathology, bacteriology and forensic medicine. He added complacently that as more Japanese professors are arriving to take up their duties at the University, there would soon be a decided improvement in the faculty of the institution.

Passing the specimen-room and the library, which contain many valuable specimens and books respectively, saved from destruction by the Imperial Forces, I went upstairs to the President's room. The President is Dr. M. Itagaki, elder brother of General Seishiro Itagaki. He was formerly the Dean of the Medical Department of Kyushu Imperial University.

In reply to my inquiry as to his educational policy, President Itagaki said that the prime object of the University is to teach the theory and application of medical science under the supervision of the military administration authorities, to mold the high personality of the students and to heighten their consciousness as a member of Greater East Asia, thereby bringing up men of character who will devote themselves to improving the health and welfare of the Javanese. For the fulfilment of this object, the President said, there must be close unity and cooperation between the teachers and the students. He admitted that the language problem presents no small difficulty both for the instructors and for the students, but declared that this difficulty must be overcome in order to reap the good fruit of education. The University had only recently been opened and there are many things yet to be done to put it into perfect order. No effort will be spared to perfect the new institution, he averred.

Eugene Chen: His Views On Asia

Foreign Aggression and Cupidity Were Anathema to The Chinese Leader

By IPPEI FUKUDA

(This is the second and concluding article by Mr. Fukuda on Eugene Chen. The first article appeared in the July 22 issue.)

Part II

One Sunday afternoon last February, I was invited to tea by the Chens. Remembering my solemn promise to be on the mat at four, I explained to the waiting rickshapuller in Chinese as best I could that unless he ran at top speed I would be late for the appointment. The coolie figured out the behest in terms of extra tips and, accordingly, he did run with a head on across the Garden Bridge straight along Avenue Edward VII and well into a gun battle. Before we came upon the scene, I saw frightened people dashing for shelter and shops on both sides of the street being closed in a great hurry. "You'll be a dead man if you move another inch from where you are," somebody warned me with a sickly, shrill voice. But neither the sight of pointed revolvers, nor my entreaties prevailed upon the speeder. I thought he had wings on his heels. He continued to run zipping past the horrid display until he let me down at the gate of Mr. Eugene Chen's home in the French Concession at the promised hour. I gave him a good tip—not without some reluctance.

I recounted the incident on the way to Mr. Chen who thought it must have been one of the recurrent clashes between the local Chinese police force and soldiers. "Many odd things happen in China," added the host calmly, "and there is no reason that they should." "The country will repose in peace and prosperity if its leadership rests with men who prefer to submit national issues to votes to collecting chopped human heads and filling the pockets of yesmen with spoils." As he said this, there was a catch of remorse in his voice.

Among slipshod and misleading generalizations about China, of which there are many, the most persistent is the one charging that all her leaders are corrupt. From the heyday of the Mandarinate down to the present, Chinese politics are said to have held out fat rewards in cash for all participants in the game. China's history is singularly innocent of public-minded statesmen and government officials. Nor do we find them among the living for the simple reason that the people there came to regard politics as nothing but a business enterprise. Peculation and scrambles for "spoils" are rife in high places as well as in lesser corners as a result. The charge does not hold true of Mr. Eugene Chen, Mr. Wen Tsung-yao and other leaders with whom I established intimate contacts. Mr. Chen was made Foreign Minister a number of times. He was also prominent in the field of journalism, and yet he had never been regarded as a man of means. To Mr. Eugene Chen, foreign aggressions, irritating or sugar-coated, and cupidity were anathema.

Dark Vision of China

He looked unusually sad that day. Almost gray of hair and frail of body, he was sensitive to change of weather. The visit of first frost last year hurried him to medical care and kept him in bed for weeks. In those days of inflation, chicken wings, eggs, butter and milk threatened to desert his table and the price of coal soared beyond the sickman's pockets. In addition to these deprivations, his constant and painstaking envisaging of the world situation after the present war taxed his sinking health inordinately. Dark was his vision of China of tomorrow. During the seven years of hostilities, according to Mr. Chen, the Chinese Communists have gained in political influence and military power much faster than the Kuomintang under Chiang Kai-shek. With the war, the only common cause for the two groups with diagonally opposite ideological directives and interests, brought to a conclusion, the schism will no doubt grow wider and wider until it may involve them in an open conflict in which no one can tell whether the Kuomintang Party will be victors over the radicals. In any case, China will have to pass through another spell of chaos. The grim spectre of his fatherland kept him busy in search of a masterly stroke of statesmanship which would forestall the disaster or salvage whatever may remain of China after the travail. In fact, he was Chinese of the first water.

Upon the scene of our cheerless conference came Madam Chen, simply dressed but chic, bespeaking of her upbringing in Paris. Born a daughter of a fabulously rich Cantonese, Mr. Chang Chin-kiang who gave away his millions to the cause of the Revolution and then fell back upon Wall Street and other stock markets and cleaned up as many millions or more to fill in the momentary vacuum in his bank account, she married Mr. Eugene Chen in France in 1930. Paris was the base of her father's speculative operations in those days and her girlhood was passed there in the happiest, easiest circumstances as could be imagined. But wealth failed to blight her keen eye and love for the beautiful, not the passing show-offs in society. Today Madam Chen's paintings are held in high esteem by qualified connoisseurs both abroad and in China. She is yet in her thirties, I am sure, but looks younger and as fresh as a coin straight from the mint. On top of all these qualities of hers, she is a delightful hostess with homespun, unassuming thoughtfulness for all people, high and low.

Madam Chen showed me some portraits of her husband in oil which I thought were admirable in bringing out the statesman's mental vigor and apprehension over the destiny of China. I wondered jokingly if her model ever relaxed his knit eyebrows and pursed mouth and laughed long enough to be caught in the mood on the canvas. She admitted that such good humor as would descend upon him occasionally would be gone in a minute. "But that does not mean he is unhappy," added she as she turned to her husband for a vindication of her words; "I beleive that every man has a claim to the warmth and companionship of home and community life. My husband not only knows that he has had everything he could ask for but enjoys it in his quiet way. As you know, some Chinese women develop a liking for politics after they are married. Just imagine the terrible bore of carrying political talks into one's home!" Wheeling about on her heels, she took me to the anteroom where I was shown a masterpiece. It was a realistic representation, also in oil, of a peasant woman turning a handwheel with a baby on the back lullabied into sleep by the drone of the machine. The fact that the artist is childless probably accounts for her lavishing on the baby all her imaginative power, fondness and sympathy for children.

Gentle Deprecation

Madam Chen's gentle deprecation of wives with a penchant for politics at once reminded me of Madame Chiang Kai-shek, the roving Ambassador of Chungking. I thought of Mrs. Roosevelt and other grand dowagers who bob into newspaper headlines on and off. It is doubtful if the equation these women wriggle out can be beneficial to their husbands in the long run. Foreign correspondents in the wartime capital of Chiang Kai-shek tell us that the First Lady there is as unpopular among the Kuomintang leaders as her prototype in the White House is among thinking Americans. The Generalissimo's marriage with Miss Mei-ling Soong in 1927 was essentially a political deal. I was among the few reporters who pressed for the real reason of the presence of Chiang Kai-shek and T. V. Soong in an interview with them in Kobe shortly before the marriage was announced. T. V. told us that they came to Japan to iron out undisturbed pros and cons of the approaching union in wedlock. Of course we knew there were other things they were after. But what T. V. said was a culmination of heated bargaining between the parties concerned over wealth and political opportunities.

It was a love match pure and simple which took Mr. Eugene Chen and the artist of distinction to a little church in France. The wizard of Wall Street, who is now taking a rest cure from his long illness in California, at first firmly disapproved the marriage on account of the considerable disparity in age between the pair. His opposition petered out, however, when they insisted on getting married anyhow, opposition or no opposition. Commenting on the couple, Mr. Z, former Chinese Consul-General in New York and Mr. Chen's trusted lieutenant, admitted that he was at a loss to comprehend how a man verging on seventy could love his wife with such unabated ardor and loyalty as attested to by his chief.

When I met at tiffin a few days later a Chinese banker who knows Mr. Eugene Chen well, I apprised him of my worry about our mutual friend's failing health. He shared with me a foreboding that Mr. Chen might not live to see his life-long dream of a better, more rational world come true. "His is a mind built of logic," observed the banker, "he cannot and would not brook even the slightest detour away from reason." My banker friend has a full column to himself in "Who's Who in China" telling of his adventures in a series of revolutionary coups in the past. He assured me that throughout his public life Mr. Chen had never been suspected of taking or giving bribe. He was honest to a fault. "That is to say," ventured the financier, "politics in the eyes of Mr. Chen should look white as snow or he would have none of them. But the hard and irrevocable fact is that one can hardly expect to see a government run by men like gods as H. G. Wells or our friend, Mr. Chen, would have it done. Politics are and will be gray at best."

I have always held that a foreign policy should have in its texture at least a workable understanding of the psychology of the people it deals with. Instances are many where "China experts" are found poring over details of historical events, treaties and diplomatic exchanges, biographics and literature on geo-strategy and arriving at wrong conclusions. Unless their range of knowledge about China includes some familiarity with the Chinese mind their counsel would be but a dangerous ground-work for any successful structure of China policy. For instance, how the Chinese as a whole will look upon their "gray" leaders seems to provide an interesting study in point. Here I quote J. O. P. Bland. The British as a rule stay longer in China than footloose Americans and, naturally, know better all about it.

> It is not that the (Chinese) people fail to reverence integrity in their officials, but that they regard it as something abnormal; their very respect is tempered by good-natured doubts as to the worldly wisdom of an incorruptible Viceroy like Chang Chih-tung. Their reverence is mixed with pity for a poor scholar whose intelligence has failed to teach him the wisdom which was Solomon's, that "the richman's wealth is his strong city. . . . . A Chinese official may try to keep his hands clean, but woe betide him if he tries to impose the inconvenient practice on others.

It is open to doubt, it should be noted, whether Bland's unctious remarks on the Chinese with their dangling pigtails hold true of their grandsons and granddaughters inspired by a fervent desire to infuse in their country the cream of modern civilization and standard.

I left Shanghai in April, 1944, and Mr. Eugene Chen died a month later. I shall always regret my failure to see him and cheer him up in his sickbed as best I could before my hurried departure. In the confused twilight of peace following the current war, few will be found better equipped than he in preventing repetition of the disastrous follies of the last war and its aftermath.

(End)

A COMMON MONETARY STANDARD

Relating Currencies of East Asia With Yen Suggested

By TAIZO TAKAHASHI
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Part I

The mere mention of such phrases as the currency or the monetary system of Greater East Asia might immediately call to mind the yen-link system or one for the yen settlement of accounts. But these are by no means similar to the concept of "bloc" currency. Although they may possess similar features and technical attributes, it must be clear that a complete differentiation must be made before there can be any real appreciation of the special monetary problem of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region.

From this standpoint, there arises the necessity for the clarification of the economic background of Greater East Asia. Enough, however, has already been said about the morality and basic principles underlying its economic system. The purpose of this investigation will, therefore, be narrowed down to the clarification of the character and internal composition of the currency system.

Two things govern the economic system: (1) the economic structure and (2) the construction and relationship of the system as it is extended to a wider area. Looking at the latter factor from the viewpoint of national economy, particularly the internal character and the external relationship of that factor, it will be clear that the external relationship is of especial importance in connection with the currency system. The development of the economic system and its relationship with currency may well be illustrated by tracing the various stages of their history. The first was characterized by the existence of a town economy, with the currency system springing up spontaneously to accommodate its needs. The second period was marked by the establishment of a modern national economy and a unified national monetary system; the third, by currency alliances through contacts between the existing currency systems; the fourth, by the institution of a world economy and a world-unit system which is represented by the gold standard; and the fifth stage, by the establishment of a bloc economy and bloc currencies following the collapse of the gold standard.

Profit Motive

Of the abovementioned stages, the most important are the last two. One feature common to both is that, in their external relationship, they were not all-embracing and comprehensive in scale and were devised, not with the desire to set up a common economy unit based on a common objective and a common ideal but with an eye to the common interests. The same might also be said for the currency systems. In the case of bloc currencies, however, the currency of the various countries was linked to, and governed by, the currency of the leader-State.

These different stages in the development of the economic and currency systems may also be distinguished in the economic history of Japan. For instance, there was the feudal and decentralized economic system with its currency system; the establishment of a unified economic and monetary systems following the Meiji Restoration; the adoption of the gold standard in 1897 and the consequent participation in world economic affairs; and the withdrawal from world economy and the abandonment of the gold standard following the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, leading inevitably to the adoption of an independent managed currency system. This last stage corresponds to the inauguration of the bloc currency systems in the Western Hemisphere and Europe. However, with the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, which has brought forth a new concept for the establishment of a common prosperity economic system, there has arisen a need for a homologous monetary system, which, as has been demonstrated in the past, will be determined by the nature of the economic system. Therefore before taking up the subject of the concrete and technical nature of such a currency system, it will be necessary, first of all, to investigate into its relationship to the economic system.

In studying the relationship between the new monetary and economic systems, the question of how that relationship should and may exist deserves attention. The examination of this question must be undertaken on the basis of existing facts.

The Special Yen

One of these facts that must be taken into consideration is the difference in the standard and construction of the economic systems in the various regions and the fact that the concept for the establishment of a common-prosperity economy forms a very important new element, one which must, of necessity, have an important bearing on the development of the new currency system. But, first of all, there must be a link between the various currencies themselves, which is now being provided by the "special yen" which significantly indicates one aspect of the new trend. It is, however, yet in the nature of a transitional currency unit, a precursor to the establishment of a common monetary unit. In the past, the common unit was supplied by gold and more recently by the bloc currency which was tied to the currency of the leader-State. However, the role of the "special yen" must be different. The gold and the pound were intermediary medium of exchange for the various countries in the operation of their economy but the role of the "special yen" must be the "common standard" based on the commonalty of the various regions of Greater East Asia.

The common-prosperity region economy must be carried on with an eye to the whole; production and consumption of goods must be motivated also from the same principle in order to form what is known as a "common economy." The world economy or the economic blocs of the past, however, were not based on such a broad mutuality of relationship. To make it possible to distribute and smoothen the flow of goods produced and consumed in the "common economy," it is necessary, of course, to have some sort of a common machinery. Thus arises the necessity for a common currency system.

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

One loses all the time which he might employ to better purpose.—Rousseau.

* * *

A man should inure himself to voluntary labor, and not give up to indulgence and pleasure, as they beget no good constitution of body nor knowledge of mind.—Socrates.

* * *

A world or a nod from the good, has more weight than the eloquent speeches of others.—Plutarch.

* * *

He who has injured thee was either stronger or weaker than thee.—If weaker, spare him; if stronger, spare thyself.—Seneca.

* * *

Injustice arises either from precipitation, or indolence, or from a mixture of both.—The rapid and slow are seldom just; the unjust wait either not at all, or wait too long.—Lavater.

* * *

Carried away by the irresistible influence which is always exercised over men's minds by a bold resolution in critical circumstances.—Guizot.

* * *

We should give as we would receive, cheerfully, quickly, and without hesitation, for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.—Seneca.

EAST ASIA'S EDITORIAL FORUM

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Monumental Lies

(From The Shanghai Times)

Viewed against the background of Anglo-American war conduct in Asia and Europe—the sinking of hospital ships, the bombing and strafing of defenseless civilians and school children—Roosevelt's latest message to Congress on the subject of the newly established U.S. War Refugee Board assumes the character of a singularly outstanding monument to customary American cant and hypocrisy, embellished by all the cunning artifices of speech and presentation that mark the accomplished demagogue. The matter under review—the transfer of some 10,000 war refugees from South Italy to a camp on the Atlantic seaboard—was one which certainly lends itself admirably to rhetoric exploitation by the White House spellbinder, providing him with a capital opportunity for whipping up anew the frenzy of his followers, wallowing in a muddle of hysterical anti-Axis sentiment. As clearly apparent since the first days of the New Deal, the pose of "liberator of the oppressed," the comforter of the distressed, the saviour who brings succour to the suffering, the heroic crusader for "justice and humanity," is one which particularly appeals to Franklin Roosevelt. His successes, his whole political career, can be attributed to that dexterity with which he knows how to play on the subtlest feelings of an overly sentimental people.

Hence the President lost no time in unleashing another Rooseveltian tirade against the "systematic persecution of helpless minority groups by the Nazis . . . whose lives are each day being offered in sacrifice on the altar of Nazi tyranny." The source and origin of his zeal becomes quite apparent when he says that "the fury of their insane desire to wipe out the Jewish race in Europe continues undiminished. This is but one example: many Christian groups also are being murdered. Knowing that they have lost the war, the Nazis are determined to complete their program of mass extermination." A resume of its activities is meant to show how the War Refugee Board has been instrumental in "saving the lives of innocent people" and in bringing "new hope to the oppressed peoples of Europe." The movement of the 10,000 refugees to America, "mostly women and children" as announced by the President, provides the final apotheosis of American generosity and warm-hearted humanitarianism a la Roosevelt.

Those who are familiar with the thoroughly ordered and peaceful conditions prevailing in the countries now occupied by the armed forces of Japan or Germany will read in the statements of the President the hallucination of a madman, whose sense of realities has long since disappeared before an avalanche of those unwholesome fantasies which haunt a diseased mind. But it is not at all necessary to go so far afield as to Europe or Asia to find refutation of Roosevelt's claims to "humanitarianism." The intolerable conditions existing within the borders of the United States itself would suffice to prove the hollowness of such Rooseveltian pretence. When he says that "to us the unprovoked murder of innocent people simply because of race, religion or political creed is the blackest of all possible crimes," he conveniently forgets those lynchings which annually take a considerable toll of the Negro population in the southern states of America. When he speaks of the "inhuman and barbarous activities of the Nazis," he quite clearly has confused the disciplined behavior of self-respecting Germans with the callous brutality of those ruffians who vent their rage on helpless Japanese internees in American concentration camps.

The truth is that the world has progressed to a point where the American people, as well as its leaders, have lost all contact with the actualities of a situation which to them cannot but induce horror and a sense of frustration, compelling them to seek escape in a strange fantastic world of unrealities. Roosevelt's invectives on this occasion against the hated Nazis might have been only the usual clever ruse to detract the attention of puzzled Congressmen from the patent failure of the Normandy invasion scheme and the resultant lack of progress there. The whole American case in the current war is built upon lies, upon distortion and perversion of simple truths. In his latest utterance President Roosevelt has merely added to that structure of lies and deceptions which is bound to crumble in the end as the result of a final Axis victory.